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Labor Market Information Newsletter

Job Service is Our Business

Will Rogers Memorial Office Building Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405)557-5382

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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

This month's feature article from Job Training Services, highlights the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). A large number of employers, throughout the state, have participated in this program both as council members and by hiring graduates of the program. (See figures contained in the article). You, as employers, are encouraged to participate in JTPA programs and to take advantage of hiring a person who has a substantial amount of job training, effectively reducing your company's training costs. We are proud of the accomplishments of this program and are looking forward to increased participation in the 1991-92 time frame. Help us to help you and in turn fill in the agency's bottom line -

JOBS FOR PEOPLE - PEOPLE FOR JOBS.

JOB SERVICE OKLAHOMA

Wayne Winn
Executive Director

Auther Jordan
Director Research & Analysis Division

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JOB TRAINING SERVICES

The best kind of cooperative venture between government and business is being realized through the Job Training Partnership Act, administered in Oklahoma by OESC's Employment and Training Division.

Signed by President Reagan in 1982, the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) created vocational training programs for laid-off workers and economically disadvantaged individuals. Each year since then, thousands of Oklahomans have received career counseling, tuition-free training, and supportive services through JTPA programs.

OESC works with 12 local Private Industry Councils (PICs) to administer the JTPA program in Oklahoma. The PIC councils provide guidance for the operation of local job training activities. They make sure, for instance, that training is being conducted in the fastest-growing occupations. They also set standards for the skill levels which trainees should have when they are referred to an employer. And they establish policies for selecting schools to provide training to JTPA clients. OESC's function in the partnership is to monitor program operations and provide assistance to the PIC's administrative staff.

Private Industry Council members are volunteers who are nominated by local elected officials in each of the 12 JTPA Service Delivery Areas. (See map below). Members represent schools, community-based organizations, and local businesses. A majority of the members are business owners and executive managers of nongovernmental employers. The chairperson of each council is always a representative of the private sector.

The PICs manage the local JTPA programs through their administrative entities, which may be a city agency, a non-profit organization, a substate organization, or the PIC's own staff. The average JTPA Service Delivery Area has an annual budget of about 3 million dollars, of which less than 15 percent is for administrative costs. At least 85 cents of every JTPA dollar is spent on direct training and supportive services for clients.

Working together, OESC and the twelve Private Industry Councils provided job training to over 20,000 people in program year 1990. Approximately two-thirds of all graduates last year went directly into a job, including over 400 former welfare recipients.

For more information about JTPA programs in your community, contact the OESC Employment and Training Division at (405)557-5374.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT

Over $12 1/2 million potential tax credit for Oklahoma's employers was authorized by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission in 1990 through its administration of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program; tax credit authorized from January through June 1991 was over $6 1/2 million. Through this program employers are offered credit against their federal tax liability for hiring individuals from nine target groups who have traditionally had difficulty obtaining and holding jobs. The jobs credit is for qualified wages employers incur or pay to eligible target group members starting work before January 1, 1992.

For an employer to claim the jobs tax credit on wages paid to an employee, that employee must be certified by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission through a local Oklahoma State Employment Service office as a member of one of the nine target groups. The employer must have

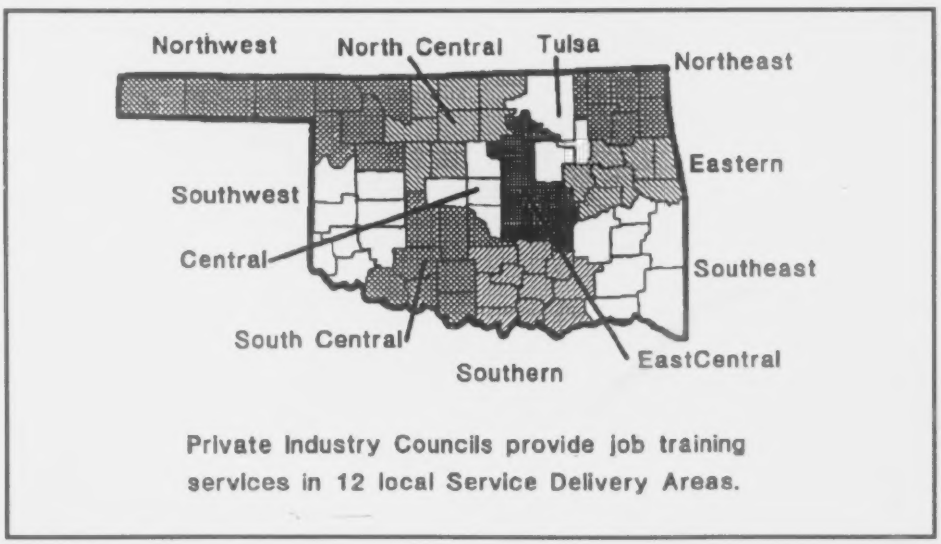

Figure 1

received the certification or requested it in writing no later than the employee's first workday.

Employers may claim a credit of 40 percent of the first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee -- a maximum credit of $2,400 per employee for most target groups. Employers electing the credit must reduce the wage deduction on their business tax return by the amount of the targeted jobs tax credit taken. Unlike the wage deduction, the targeted jobs tax credit is applied against an employer's bottom-line tax liability and offsets taxes due on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

To learn more about Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, contact the Oklahoma State Employment Service in your area, or call (800)522-8538 (in Oklahoma), or (405)557-7122. Details about the program will be published in a later issue of this newsletter.

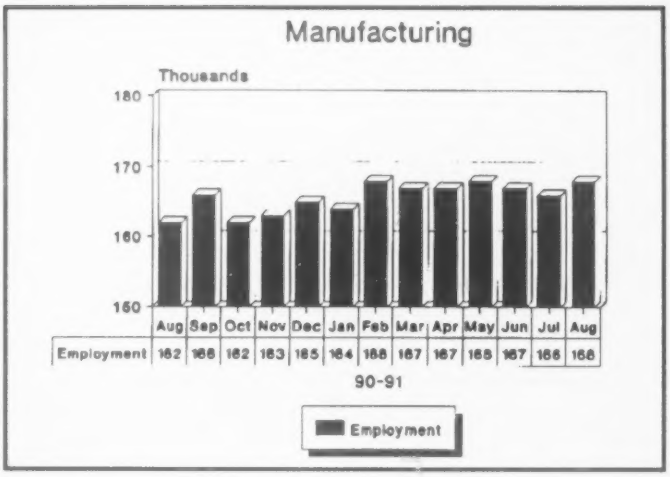

Figure 3

STATEWIDE - AUGUST 1991 PRELIMINARY

Employment gains in manufacturing, trade, and government offset losses in the remaining five (5) major industry divisions to produce a nominal rise in Oklahoma's wage and salary employment for August 1991. Total nonagricultural employment was 1,182,300 in August, an increase of 200 from the revised July total of 1,182,100 jobs.

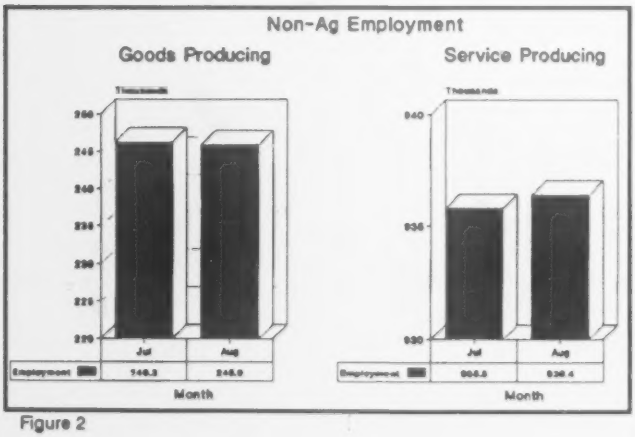

Figure 2

For the second consecutive month, employment in the goods producing sector declined; in August, the total number of jobs in mining, construction, and manufacturing fell by 400 to 245,900. Mining posted a decrease of 800 jobs, primarily in oil & gas extraction. Construction employment, off by 900, posted its lowest level since May 1991. Manufacturing was the only industry division within this sector to record a gain (1,300); manufacturing jobs estimated at 167,500 for August, reached a six-month high (See Fig. 3). The increase occurred chiefly in the nondurable goods industries of rubber & plastic products and apparel & other textile products.

Gains in trade (1,300) and government (2,100) bolstered Oklahoma's employment in the service producing sector by 600 to an estimated 936,400 for August. The strong advances in wholesale & retail trade and state & local government were tempered by job reductions in services (-2,500), finance/insurance/real estate (-100), transportation/public utlities (-200). Employment in the services industry division fell to an estimated 276,700 in August, due in large part to the seasonal decline in membership organizations.

Oklahoma's nonfarm employment recorded a gain of 6, 100 jobs from August 1990 to August 1991, augmented by the continued strength of the service producing sector which added 7,300 jobs. Employment in services rose by 2,500 supported by gains in business services, personal services, and hotels and other lodging places. Increases also occurred in government (5,700) and trade (700). Job reductions were posted in finance/insurance/real estate (-1,200) and transportation/public utilities (-400). Despite an increase of 3,900 jobs in manufacturing over the year, the goods producing sector's employment was down by 1,200. This loss reflected the decrease of jobs in construction (-3,200) and mining (-1,900).

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

Total nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Oklahoma City MSA rose to 242,000 in August, up 1,800 from the previous

month. The most significant change since July was the 1,800 increase in government, nearly all centered in the state sector. The 1,100 rise in retail trade is also noteworthy as is the 1,300 decline in the service industry. The service industry decline is normal for August and is caused primarily by the release of temporary employees who were working at summer camps run by membership organizations.

Mining and construction continue to slip but manufacturing showed renewed strength over the month.

Jobs in nonagricultural payroll industries now stand 1,700 higher than August 1990. This number is somewhat misleading in that a major manufacturing concern was on temporary layoff last August. Following national and statewide trends; mining, construction, trade and transportation-public utilities have lost employment over the year. On the other hand, the service industry continues to grow, up 2,200 from the same month last year.

TULSA

Tulsa metropolitan area's total non-agricultural employment slipped slightly in August. The August non-farm payroll employment of 321,700 stands 900 short of the revised July estimate of 322,600.

All major industry divisions except government experienced some contractions, with services and construction leading these declines. Services lost 800 jobs, 200 of which were attributed to seasonal reductions in educational services. Construction suffered an unexpected loss of 400 jobs. The other industry divisions of mining, manufacturing, transporation & public utlitities, trade, as well as finance, insurance & real estate each recorded a fall in employment of about 100.

Seasonal growth in local school payrolls and summer jobs programs contributed 800 jobs at the local government level, making government the only industry division posting an employment gain in August.

For the year, a slight gain of 400 jobs was recorded between August 1990 and August 1991. The two industry divisions which experienced relatively large employment changes are mining, expanding by about 500 jbos, and finance, insurance & real estate, declining by about 500.

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

Compared to last month and to August 1990, total wage and salary employment increased 200 in the Lawton area. Trade and government were gainers over the month while the service industry slipped slightly.

Compared to the same month a year ago, trade showed the most improvement. Jobs grew by 500 in the trade industry, but fell slightly in manufacturing, finance-insurance-real estate, services and government. Mining and construction remained unchanged while transportation-public utilities experienced slow growth.

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

Total nonagricultural employment for the Enid MSA rose by 400 jobs from July to August 1991 to an estimated 20,700. Trade (300) and serices (100) were the only industry divisions to post gains. Employment in mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation/public utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and government held steady.

From August 1990 to August 1991, total nonfarm employment fell by 300 jobs. The largest decrease occurred in government which posted a decline of 600 jobs. Other job reductions were recorded in trade (-200). Mining, construction, transportation/public utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate experienced no change in employment. Services (300) and manufacturing (100) were the only industry divisions to show increases over the year.

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

STATEWIDE AUGUST (PRELIMINARY) 1991

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	JUL 91 AUG 91	JUL 91 AUG 91	AUG 90 AUG 91
Total NonAgricultural Employment	1182.3	1182.1	1176.2	0.0	0.2	6.1
Manufacturing	167.5	166.2	163.6	0.8	1.3	3.9
Durable Goods	106.9	107.3	103.3	-0.4	-0.4	3.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	9.8	9.5	10.0	3.2	0.3	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	4.7	5.2	-2.1	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	16.9	17.0	17.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	8.5	8.6	8.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.4
Machinery, Excluding Electrical	33.5	34.1	32.8	-1.8	-0.6	0.7
Construction & Related Machinery	12.0	12.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
General Industrial Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.4	-2.2	-0.1	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	8.9	9.0	9.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment	19.0	19.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	4.1
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	10.4	10.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.3
Aircraft & Parts	7.4	7.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Instruments & Related Products	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nondurable Goods	60.6	58.9	60.3	2.9	1.7	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	14.8	14.7	14.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Apparel & Other Products	8.0	7.5	8.4	6.7	0.5	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.1	11.3	1.8	0.2	0.0
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Refining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	12.5	11.6	12.6	7.7	0.9	-0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.8	4.8	6.1	20.8	1.0	-0.3
Mining	42.4	43.2	44.3	-1.9	-0.8	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.5	41.3	42.5	-1.9	-0.8	-2.0
Construction	36.0	36.9	39.2	-2.4	-0.9	-3.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	8.7	8.8	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	68.1	68.3	68.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Transportation	40.0	40.2	40.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	-0.1	0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.7	16.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.8

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

STATEWIDE AUGUST (PRELIMINARY) 1991 (CONT.)

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	JUL 91 AUG 91	JUL 91 AUG 91	AUG 90 AUG 91
Pipe Lines, Except Natural Gas	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications and Electric, Gas	28.1	28.1	28.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	280.0	278.7	279.3	0.5	1.3	0.7
Wholesale Trade	60.8	60.4	60.9	0.7	0.4	-0.1
Retail Trade	219.2	218.3	218.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
General Merchandise Stores	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department Stores	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food Stores	37.8	38.0	36.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9
Automotive Dealers and Service	27.4	27.2	27.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.1	10.6	12.3	4.7	0.5	-1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.7	58.8	59.9	-0.2	-0.1	-1.2
Banking	22.3	22.2	22.8	0.5	0.1	-0.5
Credit Agencies Other than Banking	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	10.3	10.4	10.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1
Services	276.7	279.2	274.2	-0.9	-2.5	2.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.3	11.4	10.7	-0.9	-0.1	0.6
Personal Services	11.8	11.7	10.8	0.9	0.1	1.0
Motion Pictures	2.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Health Services	81.8	81.6	84.1	0.2	0.2	-2.3
Hospitals	34.0	33.9	33.9	0.3	0.1	10.1
Educational Services	7.3	7.5	8.3	-2.7	-0.2	-1.0
Total Government	252.9	250.8	247.2	0.8	2.1	5.7
Federal Government	48.1	48.1	50.8	0.0	0.0	-2.7
State and Local Government	204.8	202.7	196.4	1.0	2.1	8.4
State Government	71.5	70.9	70.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
Local Government	133.3	131.8	125.9	1.1	1.5	7.4

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

OKLAHOMA CITY AUGUST (PRELIMINARY) 1991

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	JUL 91 AUG 91	JUL 91 AUG 91	AUG 90 AUG 91
Total NonAgricultural Employment	424.0	422.2	422.3	0.4	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing	47.5	47.2	45.4	0.6	0.3	2.1
Durable Goods	32.3	32.8	29.6	-1.5	-0.5	2.7
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.4	4.4	-2.3	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinery	14.0	14.4	15.1	-2.8	-0.4	-1.1
Machinery, Excluding Electrical	9.3	9.5	9.7	-2.1	-0.2	-0.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	4.7	4.9	5.4	-4.1	-0.2	-0.7
Transportation Equipment	8.8	8.9	4.8	-1.1	-0.1	4.0
Nondurable Goods	15.2	14.4	15.8	5.6	0.8	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	4.7	4.8	4.9	-2.1	-0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.2	4.3	-2.4	-0.1	0.2
Mining	9.0	9.1	10.0	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0
Construction	11.9	12.2	12.8	-2.5	-0.3	-0.9
Transpotation & Public Utilities	20.8	20.7	21.5	0.5	0.1	-0.7
Transportation	10.9	10.8	11.5	0.9	0.1	-0.6
Communications & Electric, Gas	9.9	9.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	104.1	102.7	104.5	1.4	1.4	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	23.0	22.7	22.4	1.3	0.3	0.6
Retail Trade	81.1	80.0	82.1	1.4	1.1	-1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.0	25.1	24.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.4
Banking	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit Agencies Other than Banking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Services	108.6	109.9	106.4	-1.2	-1.3	2.2
Health Services	32.4	32.2	31.1	0.6	0.2	1.3
Hospitals	14.1	14.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
Educational Services	2.9	3.0	3.2	-3.3	-0.1	-0.3
Total Government	97.1	95.3	97.1	1.9	1.8	0.0
Federal Government	27.5	27.5	29.7	0.0	0.1	-2.2
State & Local Government	69.6	67.8	67.4	2.7	1.8	2.2
State Government	36.5	35.0	34.7	4.3	1.5	1.8
Local Government	33.1	32.8	32.7	0.9	0.3	0.4

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

TULSA AUGUST (PRELIMINARY) 1991

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	JUL 91 AUG 91	JUL 91 AUG 91	AUG 90 AUG 91
Total NonAgricultural Employment	**321.7**	**322.6**	**321.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.9**	**0.4**
Manufacturing	56.7	56.8	57.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5
Durable Goods	43.5	43.8	44.3	-0.7	-0.3	-0.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	4.0	3.8	3.8	5.3	0.2	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	13.2	13.5	13.7	-2.2	-0.3	-0.5
Primary Metals Industries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	10.9	11.1	11.2	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.5	6.5	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery	13.7	13.9	13.8	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1
Machinery, Excluding Electrical	11.4	11.5	11.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1
Construction & Related Machinery	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.4	0.1	-0.2
Electrical & Electronic Eqipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.0	12.9	1.5	0.2	0.3
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mining	12.4	12.5	11.9	-0.8	-0.1	0.5
Construction	12.3	12.7	12.1	-3.1	-0.4	0.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.2	26.3	26.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.2
Transportation	18.4	18.5	18.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	75.1	75.2	74.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade	19.2	19.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Retail Trade	55.9	56.0	55.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	17.4	17.5	17.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5
Banking	7.2	7.0	7.4	2.9	0.2	-0.2
Services	83.2	84.0	83.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5
Health Services	25.4	25.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Hospitals	13.4	13.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Educational Services	3.5	3.7	3.5	-5.4	-0.2	0.0
Total Government	38.4	37.6	37.8	2.1	0.8	0.6
Federal Government	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
State & local Government	33.4	32.6	32.9	2.5	0.8	0.5
State Government	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Local Government	27.1	26.3	26.8	3.0	0.8	0.3

Monthly Report on Hours & Earnings

STATEWIDE

Published Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990
Construction	40.4	40.7	41.3	11.44	11.41	10.80
Manufacturing	41.1	39.8	40.7	11.14	11.07	10.55
Durable Goods	42.2	41.3	41.6	11.77	11.83	11.18
Non-Durable Goods	39.0	36.8	39.1	9.83	9.31	9.32
Wholesale Trade	40.1	39.3	39.9	9.59	9.85	9.53
Durable	39.0	38.7	39.1	9.69	9.84	9.21
Non-Durable	41.4	40.2	41.0	9.48	9.85	9.88
Retail Trade, Except Eating	31.1	32.3	31.7	6.69	6.61	6.21

OKLAHOMA CITY

Published Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990
Manufacturing	41.7	41.1	41.8	12.06	12.36	11.19
Durable Goods	41.6	41.2	41.8	12.55	13.03	11.41
Non-Durable Goods	41.9	40.6	41.8	10.81	10.45	10.69

Tulsa

Published Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990
Manufacturing	42.1	40.6	41.5	11.86	11.58	11.38
Durable Goods	42.6	41.1	42.0	12.28	11.89	11.80
Non-Durable Goods	39.9	38.5	39.2	10.09	10.22	9.43

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